In response to the question as to whether he expects to move from where he was living at the time of the survey, he replied "If the economic situation would improve, I would move back to Upper Michigan." He stated that he had relatives still living in Ironwood, and that he moved only to get a better job. He noted that his major losses were the friends and relatives he left behind, the loss in the sale of his home, the size of the city in which he was forced to live, the limited opportunities for his children, and the loss of recreational facilities. He notes, "I lost the freedom I enjoyed. The regulation, the noise, smoke, and crowding of the city was not my idea of a good life." He notes further that he could not find housing when he first reached the city and, with his five children, he found it necessary to buy a trailer. He notes further that rental housing in the city is either non-existent or priced so high that a working man cannot afford it. "If it is possible to rent it, it isn't fit to live in."

When asked what more could be done for people moving to new areas, he replied, "I do not have any answer for this because the only thing I have done since I moved here is try to figure a way to move back and still maintain a reasonable standard of living." In further elaboration of these views, he appended the following letter to his questionnaire:

December 18, 1967

Dear Sir:

If my questionnaire sounds like I am bitter then it is filled out as I meant it to be. I am grateful for the help that the government gave me, as it taught me that knowledge is strength. I am allergic to oil so my hands are almost constantly raw. But I will stay with machinist work until I complete the course I am now taking in electronics.

I can't afford to go back to being common labor any more. I think that the government has got their whole program backward. I know quite a few people who were moved on this relocation deal and everyone of them would rather be back home. Here in . . . the government has many millions of dollars worth of work being done. Why couldn't they have set up places in the U.P. to handle this work. I know a lot of people up there that

would like very much to have a job where they could have a decent life. So why not send the work where the people are instead of vice versa. Think about that.

Thank you for your interest in helping me and other people.

The following two case studies are taken from the reports prepared by the Michigan Relocation Project staff.

2. Relocatee CM--a 28 year old father of four children completed the eighth grade. His home is in a small community where he worked sporadically as a construction laborer for several years. Because of the seasonal nature of construction work he accepted a job as a production line worker in Wisconsin only to be laid off during slack periods and he returned to his home community.

He entered the MDTA program at Marquette as a combination welder trainee on November 30, 1964, and graduated on June 5, 1965. During training he was interviewed and counseled by Project staff members to whom he expressed a desire to be employed in the Detroit area. CM was given information on the social services available, local governmental agencies, real estate and general information, etc., on the Detroit area. In addition to relocation information, prior to the actual move a female counselor on the staff visited with CM and his family.

A job was obtained with the Mechanical Handling System in Detroit and on May 28, 1965, financial assistance in the amount of $390.00 was granted this worker to move his family and household effects. He began employment on June 7 as a welder.

During the following few days he was unable to find suitable housing for his family, who were being housed temporarily with relatives in Flint, about 60 miles away. He became disgusted and on June 14, one week after starting, he quit and returned to his home community. There he secured work with the railroad on an "extra gang." This job, however, was short-lived and after 6 weeks of unemployment he secured employment with the Heil Company in Milwaukee. On August 24, 1965, CM moved his family to this area and is now living in Wind Lake, a less densely populated suburb of Milwaukee.

It is anticipated that the latter move will work out successfully as recent information indicated he is satisfied with his job and is well accepted by his employer.

3. Relocatee JM--a 23 year old American Indian, ninth grade dropout, graduated on June 5, 1965, from the University's Experimental and Demonstration Program for rural dropouts. While having considerable natural ability, his previous work history revealed a job history of seasonal unskilled jobs. As a trainee in the Experimental and Demonstration Program, JM graduated as a skilled welder. In addition he improved his basic education skills and was able to complete his General Education Development Tests satisfactorily.

He was interviewed and counseled several times prior to graduation and he had indicated a desire to relocate in the Detroit area. A firm job offer was received from the Mechanical Handling Systems Company and he was given a relocation loan totaling $206. Because he lacked private transportation, special emphasis in counseling sessions was placed on public transportation.

On June 15, 1965, JM and his wife departed by bus for Detroit. He was given a physical examination when he reported to the plant and was told to report for work on the following Monday. This, however, he failed to do.

On a project visitation to the Detroit area, an attempt was made to locate JM without any success. Follow-up in the home community revealed that he had been unable to locate housing within bussing distance of the plant and had returned to his home. This was his excuse for not reporting to work, but JM's wife, a basically insecure individual, is attached to the home community and the many relatives who live there; consequently, departure from this area is highly unlikely. Project counselors visited several times with JM and his wife but every indication is that they will remain in this community. He is employed locally in the lumber industry which is not only less rewarding financially but tends to be seasonal.

A helping hand in the demand area including counseling service might have assistaed JM and his wife in their efforts to find adequate housing as well as to help resolve personal problems. Such help would have increased the probability of successful relocation inasmuch as JM is well qualified in his field but in some instances, in spite of all that may be done, relocation may not meet the personal needs of any given individual.

These case studies are described in detail in order to throw light on the attitudes of those who return to their home area or appear to be about to return in spite of reasonably good employment opportunities in the new locality. Of course, they should not obscure the fact that the case histories of most of the Relocatees would demonstrate a much more favorable adjustment to the new community.

X. SOME COST-BENEFIT CONSIDERATIONS

The Limitations of Cost-Benefit Analysis of Relocation Projects

There have been many criticisms of the application of cost-benefit analysis of unreliable data and even more criticisms of the derivation of far-reaching policy conclusions from such cost-benefit analyses. The application of formal cost-benefit analysis to the data in this study would be especially inappropriate for a number of reasons:

1. Only the roughest estimates can be made of the costs of the program to society or to the individuals. The cost data available to the research investigators covered expenditures for transportation, moving belongings, and living expenses. Some of these costs were covered by loans and some by grants from the relocation projects. Some of the loans were repaid and some were not. Living expenses during job interviews and prior to the first pay check were covered either by the relocation projects, the Relocatee, parents and friends or the employer.

Supportive services were provided partly by the relocation projects, partly by regular Employment Service personnel and partly by volunteer civic groups such as Traveler's Aid and the Welcome Wagon. The Returnees' costs of returning to the home area are only partially recorded, and yet these must be considered as part of the total costs of individuals involved in the relocation project.

Finally, it should be noted that no data are available on the differential costs of housing and other living expenses of the Movers in their home area and in their new community.

2. Even more serious than the difficulty in assigning monetary costs is the problem of social-psychological costs. Although this problem arises in cost-benefit analysis of all social programs, it is especially formidable in an evaluation of relocation projects. It is clear from the responses of the Movers, Returnees and Nonmovers that most of them considered the noneconomic costs of relocation to be more serious than the economic costs. When asked to indicate "what they lost" by moving, large proportions of the Relocatees gave less stress to job and financial considerations than to social, environmental, communal and recreational factors. Although these noneconomic "costs" of relocation are likely to decrease as the respondents become adjusted to their new environment, there is no way of measuring the magnitude or rate of decline on the basis of a six-month follow-up survey.

3. The monetary benefits of relocation are determined by measuring the increase in the average weekly take-home pay of Relocatees that can be attributed wholly to their relocation. This is done by comparing the earnings experience before and after the Movers' relocation relative to a similar before-after comparison for Nonmovers. The regression analyses permit such a calculation holding some factors other than relocation constant. But many explanatory variables are obviously not included in the regression equations (as seen by the low R^2) and since the characteristics of the comparison group of Nonmovers are not identical with those of the Relocatees, the gains in earnings of Relocatees cannot be wholly attributed to their relocation. Therefore, there are some doubts about the measure of monetary benefits for the individuals, and there would seem to be little point in making precise additional calculations of tax gains for society and welfare reductions for local communities that might be reflected in such wage gains for Relocatees.

4. There are also noneconomic benefits of relocation, as seen in the Relocatees' list of advantages of moving. But these are accorded less importance than economic benefits in the attitudinal responses. Therefore, they cannot simply offset the noneconomic costs of moving. The extent of the offset, and its changing dimension over time, cannot be calculated.

5. Finally, it must be noted that a number of the Movers who were still in the destination area at the time of the survey implied that they would probably return home soon. Since Returnee earnings were well below those of Movers, the calculation of their benefits is obscured.

Some Very Rough Approximations

To calculate precise benefit-cost ratios and rates of return on the relocation investment under these circumstances would be an exercise in "misplaced concreteness." However, it is worthwhile to discuss some rough magnitudes.

The average outlays for transportation and moving, the basic costs of the initial relocation, were only $209. Even if we add all of the living expenses associated with job interviews and the initial period in the new community as a social cost of the project, this would add $194, bringing the total outlay to $403. The Manpower Administration has estimated that operating costs and supportive services in similar relocation projects have been $300-$400 per Relocatee. If we accept the upper range of this estimate and add this to the assistance payments, the total costs per Relocatee would average approximately $800. If 20 percent of the Relocatees returned to their home area, incurring transportation and moving expenses of $209, the average cost per Relocatee would increase to approximately $840. Various unknown, miscellaneous expenses should not raise total monetary costs per Relocatee beyond $1000.

Because the Relocatees were unemployed prior to their movement and probably had less search time for jobs in their new area than there old area, we can assume there were no opportunity costs involved in relocation.

Data from the regression analyses and other sources indicate that the monetary gains in earnings of Movers would be such that Movers could cover a $1000 cost if they stayed on the new job for at least one year; and that if their additional earnings were projected into the future, at any reasonable discount rate, there would be an explosive rate of return on society's investment.

Even when the average income benefits of Relocatees are reduced because 20 percent return to their home area, the total costs can be recouped by the Movers in less than two years, and there is a high rate of return on the relocation investment.

However, these monetary calculations are still deficient in ignoring the social-psychological costs and benefits of relocation. These may or may not be considered costs for society depending on one's value system. Until a measure of noneconomic costs and benefits is developed and incorporated into our analysis, policy makers will be forced to give the rough economic cost-benefit calculations such weight as they feel they deserve. Clearly, at best, such calculations should be treated as only one limited data input in evaluating relocation projects.

XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Major Findings

1. Characteristics of Relocatees and Nonmovers. Although there is a similar age pattern between those Relocatees who returned to their home area (Returnees) and those who were still in their new locality at the time of the follow-up survey (Movers), Relocatees, taken as a whole, were younger than Nonmovers. More Movers had completed high school or had some college experience than Nonmovers; but Returnees had a slightly lower average educational level than that of the Nonmovers. The Relocatees were predominantly male (over 90 percent); 78 percent of the Nonmovers were male. Typical of the racial composition in the supply areas, only two nonwhites were included in the Relocatee and comparison samples. Therefore, this variable was omitted from the analyses. Approximately two-thirds of the Relocatees were married.

2. Types of Assistance and Nature of Moves. Although the total costs of relocation for some workers ran over $600, the mean expenditure for transportation and moving costs was $209; the mean cost of expenditures in connection with job interviews was $86, and the mean costs of all living expenses in connection with the relocation was $194. Only a part of these total costs was covered by loans and grants under the relocation project. A variety of nonfinancial services were provided by the relocation project, the Employment Service, and civic groups. However, 20 percent of the Movers and 6 percent of the Returnees felt that nothing more could be done to aid people

moving to new areas. The majority of the Relocatees moved within their home state. Whereas almost all of the movers originated from communities under 25,000 population, well over half relocated to cities of more than 25,000; and one-quarter moved to cities with a population size of 250,000 and over. The size of the city of departure or destination bears little relationship to the financial amount of relocation assistance received by Movers and Returnees.

3. Effects of Mobility on Employment, Industry, and Occupation. In the year prior to their relocation, more Relocatees were outside of the labor force than unemployed. Unemployment rates were higher for the Nonmovers and Returnees. All of the groups improved their employment status during the six-month period following relocation, but the improvement in the employment of Movers was more marked than that of the Nonmovers and the Returnees. The change of geographic area was generally associated with a shift out of agriculture, mining, construction, transporation, and trade in the area of departure into the manufacturing of durable goods, public utilities, and government. The occupational shift of Movers and Nonmovers was in somewhat the same direction, namely, a shift into the professional-technical occupations out of the semiskilled and unskilled categories. However, this shift was more marked among the Movers than among the Nonmovers. The Movers had a higher socioeconomic status of occupations before their move, relative to Nonmovers; but this distinction was further sharpened after the move.

4. Changes in Earnings. Although there was little difference between the average weekly earnings of Movers, Nonmovers, and Returnees in the year prior to relocation, a significant differential in favor of the Movers was established in the period following relocation. Similar differences

were seen in the average weekly take-home pay of Movers in the post-move period, as compared with Nonmovers and Returnees. The annual income of Movers also improved relative to that of Nonmovers.

5. Training and Mobility. Almost three-fourths of the Movers had enrolled in an MDTA training course of at least six months duration prior to their move. A large proportion of the Nonmovers had also enrolled in training courses. The fact that a mobile worker had taken an MDTA training course had little relative impact upon his weekly earnings after the move. There is no significant difference between the average weekly earnings of trainees and nontrainees among the Relocatees. Trainees among the Nonmovers had higher average weekly earnings during the six-month period after the relocation date than did their counterparts who did not take training. There is some evidence that the length of training had a more significant impact on the average weekly earnings of Movers, but here, too, the impact was not significant. The relationship of training to employment after relocation is similar to the relationship between training and post-move earnings.

6. Regression Analyses of Earnings. Multivariate regression equations, using the change in earnings as the dependent variable with a series of explanatory variables, generally confirm the findings of the cross-tabulations and descriptive statistical data. Relocation was positively and significantly associated with earnings in analyses of the total sample. Among Relocatees, a "Mover" status was positively and significantly associated with earnings relative to a "Returnee" status. When the mobility variable was omitted in a regression equation applied only to Nonmovers, such variables as "training," which had not proved significant in the presence of mobility, assume greater significance as an explanatory variable when regressed against change in earnings.

7. Satisfactions and Dissatisfactions. The satisfactions expressed by the Relocatees were concerned primarily with the improvement in their economic status. Their dissatisfactions centered on social-cultural-environmental factors, such as loss of friends, lack of adequate housing, size of the big cities, etc. There was little demand for larger relocation allowances; but more for supportive services. Experience with unemployment and earnings appeared to have a marginal influence on the respondents' attitudes toward their relocation; but given reasonably good employment rates for almost all of them in the new area, the Movers appeared to be more concerned with noneconomic factors, and these helped shape their attitudes toward the relocation experience as a whole, including their employment security in the new area.

8. Motives for Relocation and Return. A large proportion of the Relocatees indicated an interest in further mobility. In most cases these were to be of a short-distance, including a return to the home area. The pending moves appeared to be motivated primarily by dissatisfaction with living conditions in the locality of their relocation. A smaller proportion of Nonmovers expressed interest, expectations, and plans with regard to mobility. Their list of conditions for such mobility gave priority to relative job opportunities at home and away, personal, family, and housing conditions. Although relocation assistance was cited as a condition by a number of Nonmovers, the size or nature of relocation allowances were of less importance than supportive services. Case studies indicated the powerful pull of the home area for those who left rural communities to take jobs in larger cities. The Relocatee was caught in a conflict between the economic gains to be derived from relocation and the social-psychological costs of departure from

a familiar home area. For the 19 percent of Relocatees who returned to the smaller employment opportunities and earnings of their home area, noneconomic forces clearly triumphed.

9. City Size and Return. A slightly larger proportion of Relocatees returned home after relocation to the largest cities (250,000 and over) as compared with medium-sized cities (25,000-249,999). However, the sample of Returnees in the medium-size cities was too small to support generalizations about the differential impact of city size on satisfactions, dissatisfactions and tendencies to return home. Moreover, it is likely that the Employment Service was able to provide more supportive services to Relocatees in the larger cities, thereby offsetting any unfavorable influences that large-city life may have had on the satisfactions of Relocatees. The greater diversity of employment opportunities in the largest cities may also serve to offset noneconomic disadvantages in inducing Relocatees to stay in their new area.

Conclusions

There is a continuous flow of workers from low-income, rural areas to urban centers in search of employment. A number of the country's major depressed regions have suffered an absolute decline in population in recent decades while other areas have experienced sharp population increases. Studies indicate that most of this movement is "rational" from an economic standpoint, that is, the movement is in the direction of better employment opportunities and higher income. Nonetheless, the persistence of pockets of poverty in rural areas leads to the conclusion that the process of economic improvement through geographic transfer could be accelerated by means of government-subsidized relocation assistance. The evaluations of the Michigan and Wisconsin projects are generally in keeping with the more general evaluations of

similar programs in Western Europe and in other areas of the United States. They can be appraised against the background of these other findings.

Most European countries have provisions for relocation subsidies, and these programs have recently been discussed in a number of studies. It has been pointed out that the Employment Service customarily handles the administration of relocation allowances in these countries. An effort is made to find employment for the worker before he leaves his home area, and the emphasis of the programs is primarily on the unemployed or the grossly underemployed in depressed areas. Frequently, job retraining, also under government auspices, precedes the relocation of the worker. As in Sweden, the retraining programs are usually offered at a center nearest the worker's home area, and only after completion of this training is he given financial assistance in his movement to areas where jobs are available.

Eligibility is confined not only to those who are unemployed but also to workers who are experiencing problems in finding jobs in their home area. Sweden and Great Britain go further by offering relocation assistance to workers who are now working but are likely to become unemployed. Although the relocation programs are seldom restricted to workers living in depressed areas, in Great Britain and Sweden 80 percent of those who receive relocation allowances come from such areas of high unemployment.

Although there are very limited data for purposes of a detailed, quantitative evaluation, the studies have drawn some general qualitative conclusions from the experience of European countries with relocation allowances.

1. Lack of adequate housing in the receiving area is probably the main reason why European workers have not made greater use of relocation assistance.

2. The greatest reluctance to move is found among older workers with stronger family ties and attachments to the home area. This reluctance is increased by variations in the pattern of cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions in various regions of a country, such as in Belgium.

3. The use of relocation allowances has also been restricted because of a lack of knowledge of the availability of such relocation assistance.

4. The size of the relocation allowance has not been sufficient to induce mobility in large numbers. When allowances have been increased as in Great Britain and Sweden, there has been an increase in the number of applicants for relocation assistance.

5. In small countries, commuting often takes the place of geographic residential mobility.

6. The rate of return to the home area after receiving the relocation assistance averages about 20 percent.

7. There is considerable movement from job to job in the new area. In Sweden it was found that less than 40 percent of the relocatees were still on their original jobs by the end of the year.

8. There is substantial continued geographic mobility following the relocation to the new area.

The experience with relocation allowances in the United States has been much more recent and more limited than that of European countries. In common with the European countries, there is a grievous lack of quantitative data to serve as a basis for evaluation of relocation subsidies.

A recent report prepared for the Manpower Administration of the United States Department of Labor concludes that the pilot relocation projects have demonstrated the feasibility of encouraging mobility through relocation

assistance.* Unemployed workers obtained jobs through this aid. For skilled workers, the moves enabled them to use their skill elsewhere as an alternative to low-level employment in their home area.

Through spring 1968, the U.S. pilot projects had moved almost 10,000 unemployed and underemployed workers to jobs in other areas. Ongoing projects were moving workers at the rate of 3-4,000 workers annually. The projects had been based in specific areas of 29 states, with the largest centered in Alabama, Michigan, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, and New York. In 1972, the relocation projects in Michigan, North Carolina and Mississippi continued to function and final evaluations were being made of their demonstration effects.

Average costs have ranged from $700 to $900 a move. Of this amount, $300 to $400 has been for financial aid to Relocatees and the remainder has been for operating and other supportive services, such as counseling and aid in obtaining housing.

Most of the Relocatees were young (40 percent under age 25). Over 70 percent had families, with over 25 percent having 4 or more dependents. Almost all had been unemployed or were heads of farm families with incomes of less than $1,200 a year. About two-thirds of the moves were within a single state; the longest moves were for those who had relatively high skills.

It was reported that nearly half of the new jobs were paid at $1.50 to $2.50 per hour, but 25 percent of the Relocatees were paid less than $1.50 on the job to which they initially relocated.

As in European countries, about 20 percent of the relocated workers have returned to their original community in the first few months after moving.

---

*See the summary prepared by Audrey Freedman, "Labor Mobility for the Unemployed," Monthly Labor Review (June, 1968).

Another 20 percent changed jobs within the new community in the first several months after their move.

The report of the Manpower Administration reaches the general conclusion that the pilot projects have shown that mobility assistance programs are desirable. They can help overcome unemployment and labor shortages rooted in geographic imbalance and they can serve to reduce aimless migration by speeding up the adjustment process by which skills and job openings are matched. While financial assistance appears to be an important item in the encouragement and sustenance of relocation, it is found that the new job in the new area is probably a more important inducement than the financial aid as such. For many types of workers, basically those from rural areas and with limited travel experience, it is found that various nonfinancial supportive services may be more crucial to encourage and maintain relocation. Such services include pre-move counseling and preparation, help in arrangements for moving, post-move settling-in assistance to find housing and keep a job, and, finally, aid in resolving family adjustment problems in a strange community. The most successful pilot mobility projects have been those that devoted as much of their staff to the areas of destination as to the areas of departure.

Policy Implications

The findings of the Michigan and Wisconsin projects buttress those of other pilot projects throughout the country and are in keeping with evaluations made of Western European experience.

1. A program of governmental relocation assistance payments can serve to overcome obstacles to mobility among many unemployed and underemployed workers in relatively depressed economic areas. It is unlikely that any

program designed to induce more "rational" mobility out of such areas could fully succeed without a flexible system of financial assistance and inducement.

However, there is ample evidence in the Michigan and Wisconsin projects--as well as in other projects--that financial assistance may not loom nearly as large in the minds of the Relocatees and potential Relocatees as nonfinancial forms of assistance. Also, financial assistance, alone, cannot prevent a substantial return to the home area.

2. Our findings, in keeping with those of other studies, indicate that a subsidized relocation program is a sound social investment and that it is of economic value to workers residing in relatively depressed economic areas. Thus, mobility programs should be expanded, but they should be improved in such a way as to include much more counseling with regard to housing and other forms of assistance to further the process of adjustment of Relocatees to a new environment. The relatively low costs of government assistance in such programs, associated with significant average increases in the weekly earnings of the Movers, provides a basis for a favorable benefit-cost ratio in monetary terms. However, a large scale return of the Relocatees to their home area could readily invalidate such a favorable benefit-cost ratio. And there are clearly large social-psychological costs involved in relocation which are not reflected in monetary benefit-cost calculations. These noneconomic costs probably diminish over time, but our study was unable to measure this change.

It follows that a small increase in costs to expand the supportive, noneconomic services, designed to increase satisfactions and to reduce return migration, would be a sound investment from the standpoint of economics as well as on the grounds of welfare and equity.

3. Some support is found in this study for utilizing relocation subsidies to induce migration to medium-size cities and away from the largest cities. It is likely that the rate of return migration could be reduced under such a policy. However, the policy would succeed only if job opportunities and supportive services in the smaller cities were developed on a level approaching those in the largest cities.

4. Relocation policies should be viewed as only one program in a battery of manpower policies. It is especially important to know whether relocation should complement retraining programs for disadvantaged workers or serve as a substitute for retraining. If relocation is combined with retraining, should the training program be conducted in the area of departure or in the area of destination? Since 95 percent of the Relocatees in this study were chosen from among MDTA trainees in the departure areas, the sample of nontrainees was too small to provide significant analytical findings concerning the relationship of retraining and relocation. However, there is some evidence that retraining improved the position of the Nonmovers more than the Movers. Perhaps a training program conducted on the job in the city of destination might have done more to further the earnings of Movers. But we can only conclude on the basis of the findings of this study that MDTA training funds might best be utilized in depressed areas to enhance the employment opportunities of Nonmovers. Movers of the type relocated in the northern Michigan and Wisconsin projects can be helped significantly through relocation, but a prior retraining investment seems to have had little economic return.

Different results may be found in projects covering larger numbers of racial minorities and persons with very low levels of formal education. However, preliminary findings in the Mississippi relocation project, involving

many blacks from the Delta area, tend to confirm the view that only limited benefits are derived from the combination of prior training and mobility, as compared with mobility alone. If these findings are substantiated in other relocation studies, then relocation assistance may be viewed as an economically sound substitute for MDTA institutional training for many workers in depressed rural areas. For such workers, labor market information, counseling and other supportive services may be more useful than skill training as a complement to relocation subsidies. Better still, of course, would be a flexible package of manpower services, including relocation assistance, with the selection from that package contingent upon the specific background, needs and aspirations of the worker to be aided.

APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRES

A. Personal Interview Schedule for Relocatees

B. Nonmover Comparison Group Questionnaire

C. Mail Follow-up Questionnaire

APPENDIX A--QUESTIONNAIRE

_____Office Number
Project 281
1966-1967

The University of Wisconsin
University Extension
Survey Research Laboratory

WISCONSIN RELOCATION PROJECT

The University of Wisconsin is doing a study of the movement of workers from one area to another for employment. We understand that you moved from N. Wis. (N. Mich.) and we would like to ask you some questions about your experiences after the move.

1. Is your name as I have it correct?

/No/ ↓ _____

/Yes/ (Go to Q. 2)

2. Is this your present address?

/No/ ↓

What is your present address? _____ _____

_____

/Yes/ (Go to Q. 3)

3. When did you start living at this address? _____ (Month), _____ (Year)

4. Have you lived anywhere else besides your present address since January, 1965?

/Yes/ ↓

/No/

4a. How many different towns or cities have you lived in since January, 1965, including your present residence? _____

4b. Also, could you tell us what other cities or towns you lived in since January, 1965, when you moved there and why you moved there? Please start with your present residence and work back until you get to the city in which you were living in January, 1965.

	City	State	When did you move there?	Why did you move there?
Present res.	_____	_____	Mo.___ Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____	_____	Mo.___ Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____	_____	Mo.___ Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____	_____	Mo.___ Yr.___	_____

Interviewer's Name: _____ Int. No.: _____

Date: _____ Time Started: _____

5. Could you tell me which of your relatives still live in N. Wis. (N. Mich.) and which relatives live in the area to which you originally moved when you left N. Wis. (N. Mich.)? Please look at Card No. 1 and indicate the number of each.

First, tell me which of your relatives still live in N. Wis. (N. Mich.).	Now can you tell me which of your relatives live in the area to which you moved when you left N. Wis. (N. Mich.).
a. Father or Stepfather _____	a. Father or Stepfather _____
b. Mother or Stepmother _____	b. Mother or Stepmother _____
c. Son _____	c. Son _____
d. Daughter _____	d. Daughter _____
e. Brother _____	e. Brother _____
f. Sister _____	f. Sister _____
g. Aunt _____	g. Aunt _____
h. Uncle _____	h. Uncle _____
i. Grandmother _____	i. Grandmother _____
j. Grandfather _____	j. Grandfather _____
k. Cousin _____	k. Cousin _____
l. Other relatives; who? _____	l. Other relatives; who? _____

6. Moving from one place to another often has both advantages and disadvantages. Here is a list of some of the advantages gained from moving. Would you rank the three most important gains to you in order of their decreasing importance. That is, look at Card No. 2 and tell first the most important, then the next most important and then the third most important advantage gained from moving from N. Wis. (N. Mich.).

_____
/None/ or

_____a. I moved to get a job--any job.
_____b. Cultural and recreational facilities are greater than in N. Wis. (N. Mich.).
_____c. I got a more secure job; a job where chances of lay-off are less.
_____d. I prefer living in a fairly large city.
_____e. I got a higher paying job; a job where the weekly wages are higher.
_____f. I have more friends and relatives in the area to which I moved.
_____g. There are better schools and opportunities for my children in the area to which I moved.
_____h. I moved to get closer to my present job.
_____i. I moved for a more general advancement in my work.
_____j. I prefer living in the country or on a farm.

7. What other things can you think of that you have gained by moving from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

_____
/None/ or

_____

_____

_____

Project 231

8. People also lose or give up things when they move. Would you rank the three most important losses to you in order of their decreasing importance? Please look at Card No. 3 and tell me first the most important, then the next most important, and then the third most important thing you had to give up when you originally moved from N. Wis. (N. Mich.).

/None/ or

_____a. The job I got after moving is less secure than my previous job.
_____b. Friends and relatives have been left behind.
_____c. Financial losses were felt when selling my house (farm) as a result of the move. IF CHOSEN OR RANKED, ASK: How much $_____.
_____d. I do not prefer to live on a farm or in the country where I moved.
_____e. The job I got after moving was a lower paying job than my previous one.
_____f. I do not prefer to live in such a large town as where I moved.
_____g. There is less chance for general advancement in the job I got after moving.
_____h. Schools and other opportunities for my children are not as good in the place to which I moved.
_____i. Cultural and recreational facilities are not as great in the area to which I moved.

9. What other things can you think of that you lost by moving from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

/None/ or

_____

_____

_____

10. Moving from one place to another is always expensive. We're trying to get some idea of the costs involved. Can you tell me first the cost of transportation for yourself and your family from N. Wis. (N. Mich.) to the place where you moved? $_____

11. What was the total cost of moving your household belongings? For example the costs of a moving van, truck rental, trailer rental, or movers. $_____

12. What were the hotel or motel costs from the time you left until you were able to move into your new home? $_____

13. Can you give me an estimate of how much you had to pay for food during this period? $_____

14. Who paid the cost of this move? _____

15. Did they pay all of the costs? /Yes/ /No/

16. How did you pay your living expenses until you started work and received your first pay check?

_____

_____

17. Did you encounter unexpected expenses after you moved from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 18)

17a. What were they? _____

17b. How did you take care of these expenses? _____

_____

18. Did you travel away from N. Wis. (N. Mich.) for job interviews before moving from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 19)

18a. How many job interviews did you go to? _____

18b. What were the costs involved in traveling to the interview(s)? $_____

18c. Who paid these costs? _____

19. Did you have a specific job waiting for you in the place where you were going when you left N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ ↓

We would like to get a picture of your employment and unemployment experiences from the present time back to January, 1962. (GO TO CHART ON THE NEXT PAGE.)

	W or N	21. When did this period begin and end? FROM: TO:	22. Where were (are) you living during this period? (If working go to Q. 23; if not working go to Q. 35. CITY STATE	23. What was (is) your job or occupation?	24. How many miles was (is) it one way from your home to this job?	25. How did you get this job? Please look at Card No. 4.	26. What was (is) your employer's business?	27. What was (is) your hourly pay rate	28. How many hours did (do) you work per week?	29. What was (is) your gross take-home pay?	30. What was (is) your weekly take-home pay?	31. Which of the reasons on Card No. 5 was the one most important reason you left this job?	32. Did (do) you have a second job during this period?
20. What were you doing just before this period? Were you working or not working?		Mo__Yr__Mo__Yr__											
What were you doing just before this period? Were you working or not working?		Mo__Yr__Mo__Yr__											
What were you doing just before this period? Were you working or not working?		Mo__Yr__Mo__Yr__											
What were you doing just before this period? Were you working or not working?		Mo__Yr__Mo__Yr__											
What were you doing just before this period? Were you working or not working?		Mo__Yr__Mo__Yr__											

33. If yes, what was (is) your job or occupation?	34. How much did (do) you earn per week on this job?	35. Were (are) you looking for work?	36. If not why were (are) you not looking for work?	37. If yes, why were (are) you unable to find work? Please look at Card No. 6.	38. During this period, were you offered a job you didn't take?	39. Did you look for work in other areas?	40. Were (are) you receiving Unemployment Compensation?	41. If not why not?	42. If yes, how much per week?	43. How many weeks did (have) you received U. C.?	44. If you had (have) any other sources of income during this period, please look at Card No. 7 and give me the sources and amount for each source.	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Before Move = B After Move = A Second Move = S After Return = R EMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED NOT IN LABOR FORCE
											$ $ $ $ $	
											$ $ $ $ $	
											$ $ $ $ $	
											$ $ $ $ $	
											$ $ $ $ $	

Project 281

THE NEXT QUESTIONS DEAL WITH YOUR LIVING CONDITIONS AFTER YOUR MOVE FROM N. WIS. (N. MICH.). IF YOU HAVE MOVED AGAIN, PLEASE CONSIDER ONLY THE CONDITIONS AFTER YOUR ORIGINAL MOVE. DO NOT GIVE ME INFORMATION HERE IN REGARD TO YOUR SECOND MOVE. I WILL ASK YOU FOR THAT INFORMATION LATER.

45. Did you own a home or rent in N. Wis. (N. Mich.) before you moved?

/Owned/ ↓ /Rent/ (Go to Q. 47)

46. Do you still own the same home there? /Yes/ /No/

47. Beginning with the first place you lived after leaving N. Wis. (N. Mich.) could you tell me what type of housing arrangement you had and how this changed. Please look at Card No. 8 and tell me the type of housing you had first, second, third and so on . . . until you reach the type of housing you have now or had just before you moved again.

a. Living in hotel or motel _____
b. Renting an apartment _____
c. Renting a house _____
d. Buying house _____
e. Living with friends or relatives _____
f. Living in YMCA or YWCA _____
g. Other. What was this? _____

_____

48. How did this last housing arrangement compare with your housing before you moved from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

48a. Is (Was) the monthly expense more, less, or the same?

/More/ /Less/ /Same/

48b. Is (Was) the neighborhood better, worse, or the same?

/Better/ /Worse/ /Same/

48c. Are (Were) there any other advantages or disadvantages in your housing after your original move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 49)

What were these? _____

_____

_____

_____

49. Now, about financial obligations you may have had before you moved--Did you have a mortgage on your home?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 50)

49a. How much was unpaid? $_____

50. Did you have other debts?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 51)

50a. What were they and how much was each?

_____

_____

_____

51. Are most of your friends in N. Wis. (N. Mich.)? /Yes/ /No/

52. Did you make new friends in the area to which you first moved?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 53)

Where did you make new friends? Please look at Card No. 9.

a. Work _____
b. Church _____
c. Neighborhood _____
d. Other: _____

53. Did you belong to any community organizations in N. Wis. (N. Mich.) before you moved?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 54)

What organizations? _____

_____

_____

54. Did you join any organizations in your new community after you moved?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 55)

What organizations did you join? _____

_____

_____

Project 281

55. Did you get advice or assistance from agencies or organizations in your new community after you moved?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 56)

55a. Which agencies? _____

_____

_____

55b. How did they help? _____

_____

_____

56. What more could be done for people moving to new areas?

_____

_____

_____

_____

57. Did you run into significant problems you had not expected in making the move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 58)

57a. What were they? _____

_____

_____

57b. How did you handle them? _____

_____

_____

58. Did your family move with you from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

/Yes/ /No/

↓

58a. Did they move at the same time you did or after?

/Same Time/ /After/

↓

How long after? _____

59. Who in your family moved either with you or after, and what are their ages?

_____

_____

_____

60. What was your family's feeling toward your new home?

_____

_____

_____

61. Have you gone back to your old community in N. Wis. (N. Mich.) for a visit since your original move from there?

/Yes/ ↓ 61a. How many times have you gone back? _____

/No/ (Go to Q. 62)

61b. What did you do there? _____

_____

_____

62. Have you moved again since your original move from N. Wis. (N. Mich.)?

/No/ ↓

63. Considering everything, do you ever expect to move from where you are living now?

/Yes/ (Go to Q. 64)

/DK/ (Go to Q. 79)

/Yes/ ↓ 63a. Do you have definite plans for moving?

/No/ (Go to Q. 79)

/Yes/ ↓

63b. When do you expect to move? _____

63c. Where do you expect to move? _____

63d. Why are you planning to move? _____

_____

(Go to Q. 79)

/No/ ↓ 63e. Why not? _____

_____

_____

(Go to Q. 79)

/Depends/ ↓ 63f. On what does it depend? _____

_____

_____

(To to Q. 79)

Project 281

64. Did your family move with you on your second move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 65)

64a. Did they move at the same time you did or after?

/Same Time/ /After/ ↓

If after, how long after? _____

64b. Who in your family made this second move, and what are their ages?

_____

_____

_____

64c. What is your family's feeling toward this home?

_____

_____

_____

65. Did you join any organizations in your new community after your second move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 66)

What organizations? _____

_____

_____

66. Did you get advice or assistance from agencies or organizations in your new community after your second move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 67)

66a. Which agencies? _____

_____

_____

66b. How did they help? _____

_____

_____

67. Did you run into significant problems you had not expected in making this second move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 68)

67a. What were they? _____

_____

_____

67b. How did you handle them? _____

_____

_____

68. We would like to get an idea of the costs of your second move. First, could you tell me the cost of transportation for yourself and your family? $_____

69. What was the total cost of moving your household belongings? For example, what were the costs of a moving van, truck rental, trailer rental, or movers? $_____

70. What were the hotel or motel costs from the time you left until you were able to move into a new home? $_____

71. Can you give me an estimate of how much had to pay for food during this period? $_____

72. Please look at Card No. 1 and tell me which of your relatives live in the city to which you made your second move?

a. Father or Stepfather _____
b. Mother or Stepmother _____
c. Son _____
d. Daughter _____
e. Brother _____
f. Sister _____
g. Aunt _____
h. Uncle _____
i. Grandmother _____
j. Grandfather _____
k. Cousin _____
l. Other relatives? Who? _____

_____

73. Did you encounter unexpected expenses after you made this second move?

/Yes/ /No/ (Go to Q. 74)

73a. What were they? _____

_____

_____

73b. How did you take care of these expenses? _____

_____

_____

74. Did you have a specific job waiting for you in the place where you were going when you made your second move?

/Yes/ /No/

75. Beginning with the first place you lived after you made your second move, could you tell me what type of housing arrangement you had and how this has changed. Please look at Card No. 8 and tell me the type of housing you had first, second, third and so on . . . until you reach the type of housing you have now or had before you moved again.

a. Living in hotel or motel _____
b. Renting an apartment _____
c. Renting house _____
d. Buying house _____
e. Living with friends or relatives _____
f. Living in YMCA or YWCA _____
g. Other. Please define: _____

_____

76. How did this last housing arrangement compare with your housing before you made your second move?

76a. Is the monthly expense more, less, or the same?

/More/ /Less/ /Same/

76b. Is the neighborhood better, worse, or the same?

/Better/ /Worse/ /Same/

76c. Are there any other advantages or disadvantages in your housing after your second move?

_____

_____

_____

77. Did you make new friends in the area to which you moved after your second move?

/Yes/ ↓ /No/ (Go to Q. 78)

77a. Where? Please look at Card No. 9.
A. Work _____
B. Church _____
C. Neighborhood _____
D. Other: _____

_____

78. Why did you make this second move? Please be specific. (PROBE DEEPLY)

_____

_____

_____

ALL RESPONDENTS

79. We would like to get an idea of your personal income for the years 1960 through 1966. Will you please look at Card No. 10 and tell me the appropriate letter for each year.

1960 $_____ 1961 $_____ 1962 $_____ 1963 $_____

1964 $_____ 1965 $_____ 1966 $_____

80. Could you tell me the income for other members of your family for the years 1960 through 1966 by telling me the appropriate letter again?

1960 $_____ 1961 $_____ 1962 $_____ 1963 $_____

1964 $_____ 1965 $_____ 1966 $_____

81. Having had the experience of moving to a new community, we would now like you to tell us the conditions under which you might consider moving again. Would you look at Card No. 11 and tell me which of the items listed would make you want to move to another area?

_____ a. I would move to a new location if assured a good job.
_____ b. I would move to a new location if moving expenses were paid.
_____ c. I would move to a new location if both moving expenses were paid and I was assured a good job.
_____ d. I would move to a new location if assured a job in a preferred line of work.
_____ e. I would move to a new location if assured a job that was very steady.
_____ f. I would move to a new location if assured a job with higher pay.
_____ g. Other than above; what is that? _____

_____

_____

Project 281

SOCIAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

I, _____ hereby authorize the use of data on my social security records in connection with the Wisconsin Relocation Study under the direction of Professor Gerald Somers.

Social Security Number _____ Date _____

Name _____

(PRINT) Address _____

_____

Any information obtained from Social Security records will be used only to follow up your future employment history for purposes of our research project and will be held in the strictest confidence.

Would you please give us the names and addresses of two people who would know at any given time your exact address in the event that you should move away from this address? This information is requested so that we could get in touch with you if a follow-up of the information you have given us is conducted in the future. These names and addresses as well as your own will be held in strictest confidence.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

(PRINT)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Project 281

INTERVIEWER'S SUPPLEMENT

A1. Time interview ended: _____ (A.M.; P.M.)

A2. Make sure you completely filled in all data requested on the Cover Sheet.

A3. Make sure the data on contacts you have made, including the present contact, has been supplied in full on bottom of Cover Sheet.

A4. R's race is: /White/ /Negro/ OTHER: _____

A5. R's sex is: /Male/ /Female/

A6. R's cooperation was: /Very good/ /Good/ /Fair/ /Poor/

A7. Other persons present at interview were: /Other adults/

/None/ /Children under 6/ /Older children/ /Spouse/ /Other relatives/

(CHECK MORE THAN ONE BOX IF NECESSARY)

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

APPENDIX B--NONMOVER

MICHIGAN CONTROL GROUP May 1967

RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Name _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

2. Address _____
(No. & Street) (City) (State)

3. When were you born? _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)

4. Sex: Male _____ Female _____

5. Marital Status: Married _____ Single _____ Other _____

6. How many dependents do you have? _____

7. What is the relationship to you and the age of each dependent?

_____

_____

_____

8. What percent of your family's total income do you earn? _____

9. Are any other members of your household working? Yes _____ No _____

9a. If yes, please complete the following about each person working.

Relationship to you	Working Full Time	Working Part Time	Job or Occupation	Average Hours Worked per week	Average weekly take home pay

10. What was the highest grade you completed in school? _____

11. Apart from high school, did you ever take any special job training? Yes____ No____

11a. If yes, please complete the following for each training course you took.

Name of Training Course or Program	When did it Start Mo.	When did it Start Yr.	When did it End Mo.	When did it End Yr.	Did you complete this training	Who sponsored this training

12. Which one statement best describes your housing arrangements?

_____ Own home outright (free and clear)
_____ Buying home (still making payments)
_____ Renting or leasing home or apartment
_____ Rent free
_____ Other (Please describe: _____)

13. Concerning your (and your husband's or wife's) half dozen or so closest relatives, do they all live in your community, most live there, only a few live there, or none live there?

_____a. All live there
_____b. Most live there
_____c. Only a few live there
_____d. None live there

14. Concerning your (and your husband's or wife's) half dozen or so closest friends, do they all live in your community, most live there, only a few live there, or none live there?

_____a. All live there
_____b. Most live there
_____c. Only a few live there
_____d. None live there

15. Since January 1962, have you lived in any cities or towns other than the place you are living now? Yes_____ No_____

15a. How many different cities or towns have you lived in since January 1962, including the place you live in now? _____

15b. Also, could you tell us what other cities or towns you lived in since January 1962, when you moved there and why you moved there? Please start with your present residence and work back until you get to the city in which you were living in January 1962.

	City	State	When did you move there?	Why did you move there?
Present Residence	_____,	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____,	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____,	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____,	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____,	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____

16. Considering everything do you ever expect to move from where you are living now? Please check one and answer the appropriate questions after your choice.

Yes | No | Depends

→ 16a. On what does it depend? _____

→ 16b. Why not? _____

→ 16c. Do you have definite plans for moving? Yes_____ No_____

If no, go to Question 17

16d. If yes, when do you expect to move? _____

16e. If yes, where do you expect to move? _____

16f. If yes, why are you planning to move? _____

17. At the present time are you working_____, are you out of a job and looking for work_____, or are you not working and not looking for work_____?

18. How many jobs have you had between the present time and January 1962? _____

19. Will you answer the following questions for each of these jobs starting with your present job or your most recent job if you are not working at present and go back to January 1962.

	Your job or occupation	Your employer's business	City & state you lived in during this job	Your hourly pay rate	Average hours worked per week	Average weekly take-home pay	When did you start this job?	When did you end this job?	Why did you end this job?
Present or most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	

20. How many periods of not working lasting two weeks or longer have you had between the present time and January 1962? _____

21. Will you answer the following questions for each of these periods of not working starting with the present or most recent period and going back to January 1962. Include school, illness, military service, retraining, seasonal layoffs, and periods when you were looking for jobs.

	When did this period of not working begin?	When did this period of not working end?	Were or are you looking for work during this period?	If not, why not?	If yes, why were or are you unable to find work?	City & state you lived in during this period	Did you look for work in other cities?	How much Unemployment Compensation if any did you receive each week during this period?	If you received Unemployment Compensation, how many weeks did you receive it?	If you did not receive any, why didn't you?
Present or most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes__No__	_____	_____	_____,____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes__No__	_____	_____	_____,____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes__No__	_____	_____	_____,____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes__No__	_____	_____	_____,____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes__No__	_____	_____	_____,____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____

22. Since January 1965, have you ever seriously considered moving to another area for a job?

Yes | No

22a. Why not?_____

_____

22b. Please check all of the ways listed below in which Northern Michigan University's MDTA Area Training Center and the Employment Service helped you when you were considering moving.

	Who helped you (check one or both) Area Training Ctr.	Empl. Service
__1. They offered me a grant to pay moving expenses	____	____
__2. They offered me a loan to pay moving expenses	____	____
__3. They found me a job in another area	____	____
__4. They tried to find me a job in another area	____	____
__5. They sent me to a training course	____	____
__6. Other ways. Please describe:_____	____	____
__7. They did not help me in any way	____	____

22c. Did you actually move?

Yes____ No____

22d. If no, why not? _____

_____

23. We would now like you to tell us the conditions under which you might consider moving to another city. You may check more than one if you wish.

___a. I would move to a new location if only my moving expenses were paid.
___b. I would move to a new location if I was assured a job in my preferred line of work.
___c. I would move to a new location if I was assured of a job with higher pay than I am receiving now or received on my last job. How much higher_____
___d. I would move to a new location if assured a job that was very steady.
___e. Other reasons. Please explain:_____

_____

___f. I would never consider moving to another city.

24. We would like to get an idea of your personal income for the years 1960 through 1966. Will you please write the appropriate amount in the blank for each year?
1960_____1961_____1962_____1963_____1964_____1965_____1966_____

25. Could you tell us the total income for all other members of your family (living in the same household) for these same years? Do not include your own personal income here.
1960_____1961_____1962_____1963_____1964_____1965_____1966_____

SOCIAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

I, _____, hereby authorize the use of data on my social security records in connection with the Relocation Study under the direction of Professor Gerald G. Somers.

Social Security Number_____Date_____

NAME_____

(PRINT) ADDRESS_____

_____

Any information obtained from Social Security records will be used only to follow up your future employment history for purposes of our research project and will be held in the strictest confidence.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

APPENDIX C--MAIL FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

WISCONSIN RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Name _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

2. How old are you? _____

3. Address _____
(No. & Street) (City) (State)

4. Since January 1965, have you lived in any cities or towns other than the place you are living now? Yes_____ No_____

4a. If yes, how many different cities or towns have you lived in since January, 1965 including the place you live in now? _____

4b. Also, could you tell us what other cities or towns you lived in since January, 1965 when you moved there and why you moved there? Please start with your present residence and work back until you get to the city in which you were living in January, 1965.

	City	State	When did you move there?	Why did you move there?
Present Residence	_____	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____
Next most recent residence	_____	_____	Mo.___Yr.___	_____

5. Considering everything do you ever expect to move from where you are living now? Please check one and answer the appropriate questions after your choice.

Yes | No | Depends

→ 5a. On what does it depend? _____

_____

_____

→ 5b. Why not? _____

_____

_____

→ 5c. Do you have definite plans for moving? Yes_____ No_____

If no, go to Question 6.

5d. If yes, when do you expect to move? _____

5e. If yes, where do you expect to move? _____

5f. If yes, why are you planning to move? _____

_____

_____

6. At the present time are you working _____, are you out of a job and looking for work _____, or are you not working and not looking for work _____?

7. How many jobs have you had between the present time and January 1962? _____

8. Will you answer the following questions for each of these jobs starting with your present job or your most recent job if you are not working at present and go back to January 1962.

	Your job or occupation	Your employer's business	City & state you lived in during this job	Your hourly pay rate	Average hours worked per week	Average weekly take-home pay	When did you start this job?	When did you end this job?	Why did you end this job?
Present or most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	
Next most recent job							Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	

9. How many periods of not working lasting two weeks or longer have you had between the present time and January 1962?_____

10. Will you answer the following questions for each of these periods of not working starting with the present or most recent period and going back to January 1962.

	When did this period of not working begin?	When did this period of not working end?	Were or are you looking for work during this period?	If not, why not?	If yes, why were or are you unable to find work?	City & state you lived in during this period	Did you look for work in other cities?	How much Unemployment Compensation if any did you receive each week during this period?	If you received Unemployment Compensation, how many weeks did you receive it?	If you did not receive any, why didn't you?
Present or most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes___No___	_____	_____	_____, ____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes___No___	_____	_____	_____, ____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes___No___	_____	_____	_____, ____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes___No___	_____	_____	_____, ____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____
Next most recent period of not working	Mo.___Yr.___	Mo.___Yr.___	Yes___No___	_____	_____	_____, ____	Yes__No__	$_____	_____	_____

11. We would now like you to tell us the conditions under which you might consider moving to another city. You may check more than one if you wish.

___a. I would move to a new location if only my moving expenses were paid.
___b. I would move to a new location if I was assured a job in my preferred line of work.
___c. I would move to a new location if I was assured of a job with higher pay than I am receiving now or received on my last job. How much higher? _____
___d. I would move to a new location if assured a job that was very steady.
___e. Other reasons. Please explain: _____

_____

___f. I would never consider moving to another city.

12. We would like to get an idea of your personal income for the years 1960 through 1966. Will you please write the appropriate amount in the blank for each year?

1960_____ 1961_____ 1962_____ 1963_____ 1964_____

1965_____ 1966_____

13. Could you tell us the total income for all other members of your family (living in the same household) for these same years? Do not include your own personal income here.

1960_____ 1961_____ 1962_____ 1963_____ 1964_____

1965_____ 1966_____

SOCIAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

I, _____, hereby authorize the use of data on my social security records in connection with the Wisconsin Relocation Study under the direction of Professor Gerald G. Somers.

Social Security Number _____ Date _____

NAME _____

(PRINT) ADDRESS _____

_____

Any information obtained from Social Security records will be used only to follow up your future employment history for purposes of our research project and will be held in the strictest confidence.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.